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IS : 5001 (Part II) - 1973

*Indian Standard*

GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF DRAWINGS  
OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES AND  
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

PART II INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

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# *Indian Standard*

## GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF DRAWINGS OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES AND INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

### PART II INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

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*(Continued from page 1)*

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## *Indian Standard*

# GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF DRAWINGS OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES AND INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

## PART II INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

### 0. FOREWORD

**0.1** This Indian Standard (Part II) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 23 April 1973, after the draft finalized by the Semiconductor Devices and Integrated Circuits Sectional Committee had been approved by the Electrotechnical Division Council.

**0.2** This standard lays down guiding principles for the preparation of outline drawings of integrated circuits. This standard should be used in conjunction with IS : 5001 (Part I)-1969\*.

**0.3** While preparing this standard considerable assistance is derived from IEC Doc : 47 (Central Office) 384 'Mechanical Standardization—General rules for the preparation of outline drawings of integrated circuits', issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission.

**0.4** This standard is one of a series of Indian Standards on dimensions of semiconductor devices and integrated circuits. A list of standards so far published under this series is given on page 22.

**0.5** For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960†. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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### 1. SCOPE

**1.1** This standard (Part II) lays down guiding principles for the preparation of outline drawings of integrated circuits and to be used in conjunction with IS : 5001 (Part I)-1969\*.

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\*Guide for preparation of drawings of semiconductor devices and integrated circuits: Part I Semiconductor devices.

†Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

## **2. TERMINOLOGY**

**2.0** For the purpose of this standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

**2.1 Package Outline Drawing** — The drawing of a package which specifies the dimensional characteristics and other closely associated features which are required for mechanical interchangeability.

**2.2 Seating Plane** — A plane which designates the plane of contact of the package, including any stand-off, with the surface on which it will be mounted.

NOTE — This is often used as the reference plane.

**2.3 Base Plane** — A plane drawn parallel to the seating plane through the lowest point of the package, excluding any stand-off.

**2.4 Gauging Plane** — A plane perpendicular to the terminals, at which the position of the terminals is controlled.

NOTE — In some packages, two or more of the above mentioned planes may coincide.

**2.5 Terminal Position** — One of a series of equally spaced locations on a circle or on a row which may or may not be occupied by a terminal.

**2.6 Visual Index** — A reference feature (for example mark, chamfer, notch, tab, depression, etc) which identifies the first terminal position.

**2.7 Index Area** — The area in which a portion or all of the visual index shall lie.

**2.8 Mechanical Index** — A feature (for example tab, notch, flat, groove, etc) which provides orientation during automatic handling.

NOTE — Where possible, the mechanical index should coincide with the visual index.

**2.9 Index Centreline** — A centreline through a visual index feature (for example tab) which is used to orientate the index with the first terminal position.

**2.10 Grid Reference Corner** — The first terminal position (viewed from the free end of the terminals) in an alpha-numeric grid system.

**2.11 Terminal Row** — A series of equally spaced terminal positions which are located on a straight line.

**2.12 Terminal Circle** — A series of equally spaced terminal positions which are located on a circle.

## **3. CLASSIFICATION AND CROSS REFERENCING OF PACKAGES**

**3.1 Classification of Packages** — Packages are classified into five forms each of which having a particular scheme of lead configuration in relation to



the device body. This is done in order to relate the physical device quickly back to its outline drawings. The five forms are defined as follows:

- Form 1* — those class of devices with any shape of body having leads extending from one face of the body but lying within the periphery of that face and emerging at right angles to it. The leads are located on a standard linear or rectangular grid.
- Form 2* — those class of devices with any rectangular shape of body with leads emerging from one or more sides and subsequently being bent towards seating plane. The leads are located on a standard linear or rectangular grid.
- Form 3* — those class of devices with circular shape of body having leads extended from one face of the body but lying within the periphery of that face and emerging at right angles to it. The leads are located in one or more lead circles.
- Form 4* — those class of devices with any shape of body with leads emerging perpendicularly from one or more sides and extending peripherally outwards. The leads terminate in a standard linear or rectangular grid.
- Form 5* — those class of devices which are combination of axial and peripheral or which for other reasons do not fit in the axial or peripheral categories, for example leadless packages.

**3.2** Cross referencing of package is achieved by using the drawings of Appendix A as follows:

- a) *Form 1 (Axial)* — Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- b) *Form 2 (Axial)* — Figures 7, 8 and 9
- c) *Form 3 (Axial)* — Figures 10, 11 and 12
- d) *Form 4 (Peripheral)* — Figures 13, 14, 15 and 16
- e) *Form 5 (Special)* — For this form no examples are given in Appendix A and refers to figures which are combination of axial and peripheral or which for other reasons do not fit in the axial or peripheral categories, for example leadless package.

#### **4. TERMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND NUMBERING OF TERMINALS**

**4.1** The numbering and identification of terminals shall be made in accordance with 7.2 of IS : 5001 (Part I)-1969\*.

#### **5. DIMENSIONS AND REFERENCE LETTER SYMBOLS**

**5.1 Seated Height (a)** — Distance from the seating plane to the highest point of the package.

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\*Guide for preparation of drawings of semiconductor devices and integrated circuits: Part I Semiconductor devices.

**5.2 Stand-Off Height ( $A_1$ )** — Distance between the seating plane and the base plane.

**5.3 Package Height ( $A_2$ )** — Distance from the base plane to the highest point of the package.

**5.4 Terminal Circle Diameter ( $\phi a$ ,  $\phi a_a$ ,  $\phi a_b$ , etc)** — Diameter of the circle upon which the terminal positions are located.  $\phi a$  should be used for the largest pitch circle diameter, when there is more than one pitch circle present.

**5.5 Stand-Off Major Dimension ( $B$ )** — Major dimension of the stand-off cross section.

**5.6 Stand-Off Minor Dimension ( $B_1$ )** — Minor dimension of the stand-off cross section.

**5.7 Stand-Off Diameter ( $\phi B$ )** — Diameter of the stand-off cross section.

**5.8 Terminal Width ( $b$ )** — Major dimension of the cross section of a terminal.

**5.9 Other Terminal Width(s) ( $b_1$ ,  $b_2$ ,  $b_3$ , etc)**

**5.10 Terminal Diameter(s) ( $\phi b$ ,  $\phi b_0$ ,  $\phi b_1$ ,  $\phi b_2$ ,  $\phi b_3$ , etc)** — Diameter of the circumscribed circle containing the terminal.

NOTE —  $\phi b_0$  and  $\phi b_2$  usually refer to diameters which are closely controlled over a specified terminal length (see also Fig. 10 and 11).

**5.11 Terminal Thickness ( $c$ )** — Minor dimension of the cross section of terminal.

**5.12 Package Length ( $D$ )** — Major dimension of the package, excluding terminals, measured in a plane parallel to the seating plane.

NOTE — If terminals are presented for mounting in two opposite directions only, they are deemed to extend in the width direction ( $E$ ).

**5.13 Other Package Length(s) ( $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ , etc)** — Other package lengths, usually smaller than  $D$ .

**5.14 Package Diameter ( $\phi D$ )** — Major diameter of the package, excluding terminals, measured in a plane parallel to the seating plane.

**5.15 Other Package Diameter(s) ( $\phi D_1$ ,  $\phi D$ , etc)** — Other package diameters, usually smaller than  $\phi D$ .

**5.16 Stand-Off Spacing, Linear ( $d$ ,  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$ ,  $d_a$ ,  $d_b$ , etc)** — Linear spacing between true positions of stand off centres.

**5.17 Package Width ( $E$ )** — Minor dimension of the package, excluding terminals, measured in a plane parallel to the seating plane.

**5.18 Other Package Width(s) ( $E_1, E_2$ , etc)** — Other package widths, usually smaller than  $E$ .

**5.19 Terminal Spacing, Linear ( $e, e_1, e_2, e_A, e_B$ , etc)** — Linear spacing between true positions of terminal centres.

**5.20 Flange Zone Height ( $F$ )** — Overall dimension of the flange zone including any fillet, measured from the base plane.

**5.21 Flange Height ( $F_1$ )** — Flange dimension excluding any fillet.

**5.22 Package Length Zone ( $G_D$ )** — Length of a zone which includes the actual package length, package irregularities and the uncontrolled part of any peripheral terminals which are presented for mounting in the length direction.

**5.23 Package Width Zone ( $G_E$ )** — Length of a zone which includes the actual package width, package irregularities and the uncontrolled part of any peripheral terminals which are presented for mounting in the width direction.

**5.24 Package Diameter Zone ( $\phi G$ )** — Diameter of a zone which includes the actual package diameter, package irregularities and the uncontrolled part of any peripheral terminals which are presented radially.

**5.25 Overall Length ( $H_D$ )** — Largest overall dimension, including package length, of peripheral terminals which are presented for mounting in the length direction.

**5.26 Overall Width ( $H_E$ )** — Largest overall dimension, including package width, of peripheral terminals which are presented for mounting in the width direction.

**5.27 Overall Diameter ( $\phi H$ )** — Largest overall diameter of peripheral terminals which are presented for mounting radially.

**5.28 Index Height or Depth ( $h$ )** — Height or depth of index feature.

**5.29 Index Width ( $j$ )** — Width of index feature.

**5.30 Length of Index Feature ( $k$ )** — Length of index feature. On cylindrical packages the index length (for example tab) is measured from the maximum overall diameter ( $\phi D$ ) of the device.

**5.31 Terminal Length(s) ( $L, L_0$ )** — Length(s) of terminal available for mounting, measured from the seating plane.

NOTE —  $L_0$  usually refers to that part of the terminal over which the diameter ( $\phi b_0$ ) is closely controlled (see Fig. 11).

**5.32 Terminal Length(s) ( $L_D, L_E$ )** — Controlled terminal zone(s) for mounting, measured from ends of peripheral terminals.

**5.33 Terminal Length(s) ( $L_1, L_2, L_3$ , etc)** — Terminal length(s) measured from the base plane.

NOTE —  $L_1 - L_1$  usually refers to that part of the terminal over which terminal diameter ( $\phi b_1$ ) is closely controlled.

**5.34 Mounted Length ( $M_D$ )** — Overall length, measured in the  $D$  direction, including terminals when they are bent to be perpendicular to the seating plane.

**5.35 Mounted Width ( $M_E$ )** — Overall width, measured in the  $E$  direction, including terminals when they are bent to be perpendicular to the seating plane.

**5.36 Quantity of Terminal Positions ( $n$ )** — Total quantity of potential terminal positions in accordance with the specified terminal position designation system. The actual quantity of terminals present may be less than  $n$ .

**5.37 Allowable Quantity of Missing Terminals ( $n_1$ )** — Maximum quantity of terminal positions which can be unoccupied.

**5.38 Package Mounting Hole Diameter ( $\phi P$ )** — Diameter of the hole in the package for mounting.

**5.39 Terminal Emergence Height ( $Q$ )** — Distance from the seating plane to the underside of the terminals where they emerge from the package.

**5.40 Terminal Emergence Dimensions ( $Q_1$ )** — Distance from the top surface of the package to the top surface of terminals where they emerge from the package.

**5.41 Other Terminal Emergence Dimensions ( $Q_2, Q_3$ , etc)** — Dimensions of other terminal features....

**5.42 Package Overhang(s) ( $Z, Z_1, Z_2$ , etc)** — Distance from the end terminal true position to the extremity of the package. In the case where the terminals extend beyond the package,  $Z, Z_1$  shall be specified as zero, negative dimensions shall not be used. The overhang at the opposite end of the package, if different from  $Z$ , shall be designated as  $Z_1$  (see also Fig. 1).

Examples:

$$Z \leq \frac{e}{2}; \quad \frac{e}{2} < Z \leq e; \quad e < Z \leq \frac{3e}{2}$$

**5.43 Index Datum Angle ( $\alpha, \alpha_A, \alpha_n$ , etc)** — Angular spacing between the index feature (datum) and the first terminal true position on a terminal circle.

$\alpha_A$  should be used for the angular spacing between the index feature and the first terminal located on the largest diameter circle.

**5.44 Terminal Spacing, Angular ( $\beta, \beta_A, \beta_n$ , etc)** — Angular spacing between true positions of terminal centres.  $\beta_A$  refers to the largest diameter circle.

**5.45 Angles, Base** ( $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , etc) — Other angular features associated with the base.

**5.46 Terminal Spread, Angular** ( $\theta$ ) — Angle between the terminal and a line perpendicular to seating plane.

**5.47 Angles, Package** ( $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ , etc) — Other angular features associated with the package.

## **6. DRAWING LAYOUT**

**6.1** The requirements of **4.1** of IS : 5001 (Part I)-1969\* are applicable.

## **7. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCES**

**7.1** The requirements of **4.2** of IS : 5001 (Part I)-1969\* are applicable except for **4.2.7**.

**7.2** The limits which should normally be given for the dimensions listed in **5** are contained in table in Appendix B.

## **8. RULES FOR CODING**

**8.1** The provisions of **8.1** and **8.2** of IS : 5001 (Part I)-1969\* as applicable to device outlines are relevant.

## **9. EXAMPLES OF DRAWINGS**

**9.1** Appendix A covers typical examples of drawings or integrated circuit outlines, arranged in the order indicated in **3**.

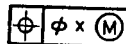
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\*Guide for preparation of drawings of semiconductor devices and integrated circuits:  
Part I Semiconductor devices.

**APPENDIX A**( *Clauses 3.2 and 9.1* )**EXAMPLE DRAWINGS SHOWING CROSS-REFERENCING OF PACKAGES, UTILIZATION OF REFERENCE LETTER SYMBOLS, TERMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INDEX AREA****A-0. GENERAL**

**A-0.1** Dimensions shown between brackets may be omitted where appropriate.

In the specified drawing, the letter  $x$  in the symbol



**A-0.2** The index area is shown on the drawings as an hatched zone.

**A-1. EXAMPLES OF DRAWINGS**

**A-1.1** Examples of drawings showing cross-referencing of packages, utilization, reference letter symbols, terminal identifications and index area are given in Fig. 1 to 16.

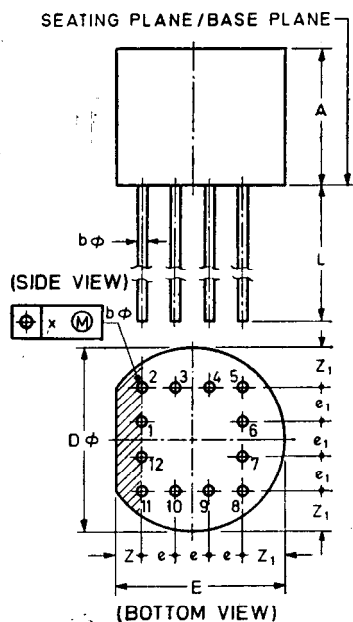


Fig. 1

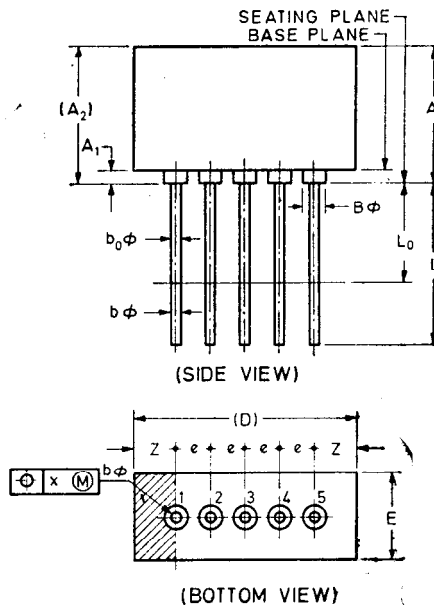


Fig. 2

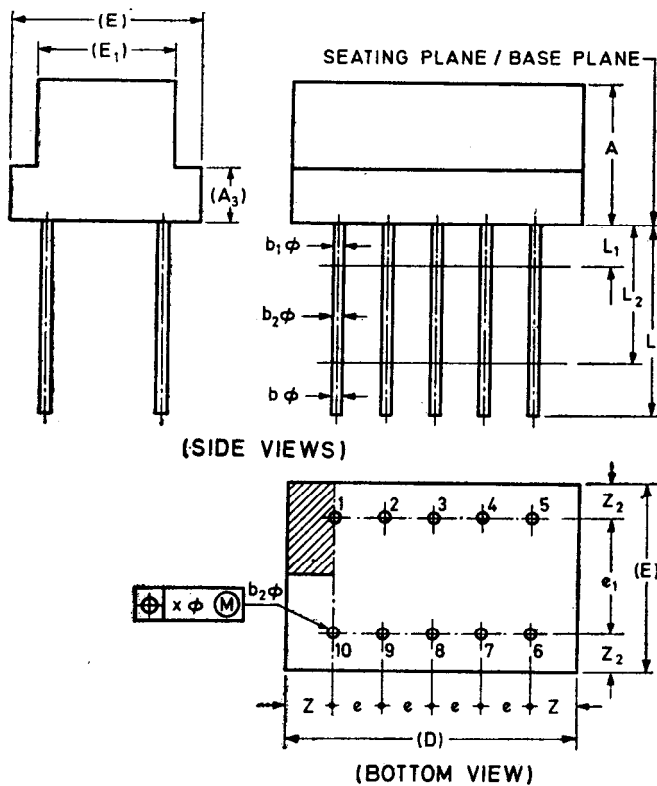


FIG. 3

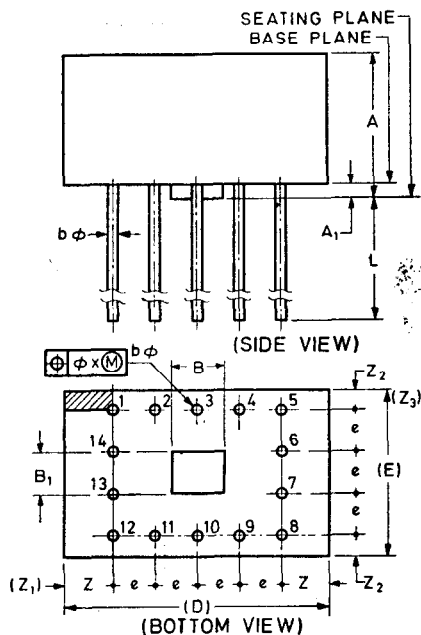


FIG. 4

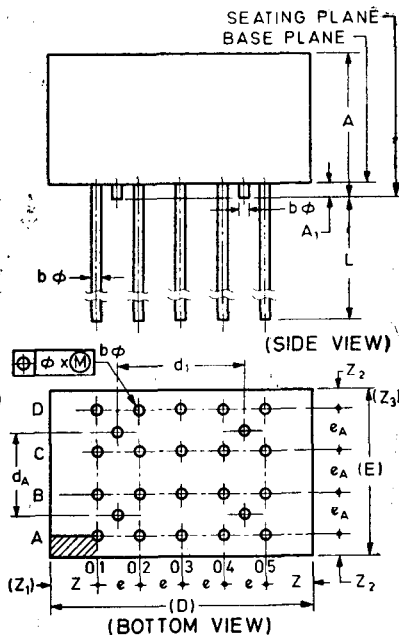


FIG. 5

NOTE — In this example, it is assumed that  $el=2eA$  and the numbering system follows that in Amendment No. 1 to IS: 5001 - 1969 'Guide for the preparation of drawings of semiconductor devices'.



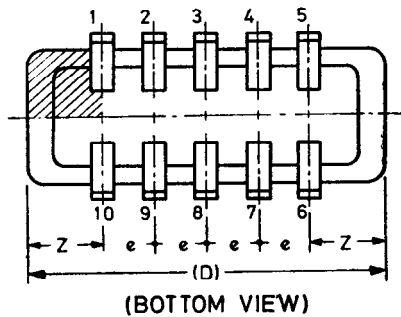
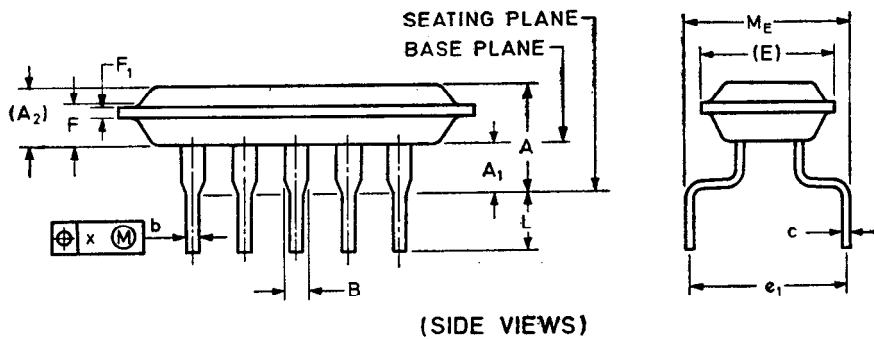


FIG. 6

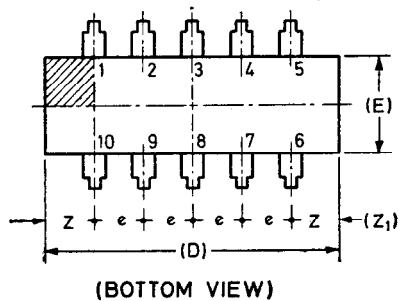
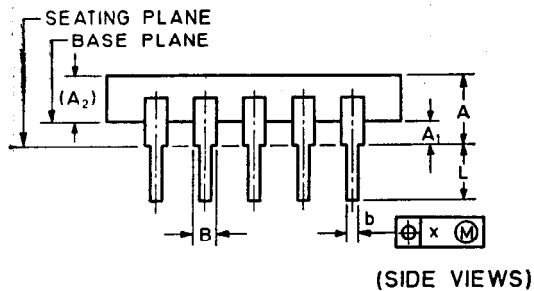


FIG. 7

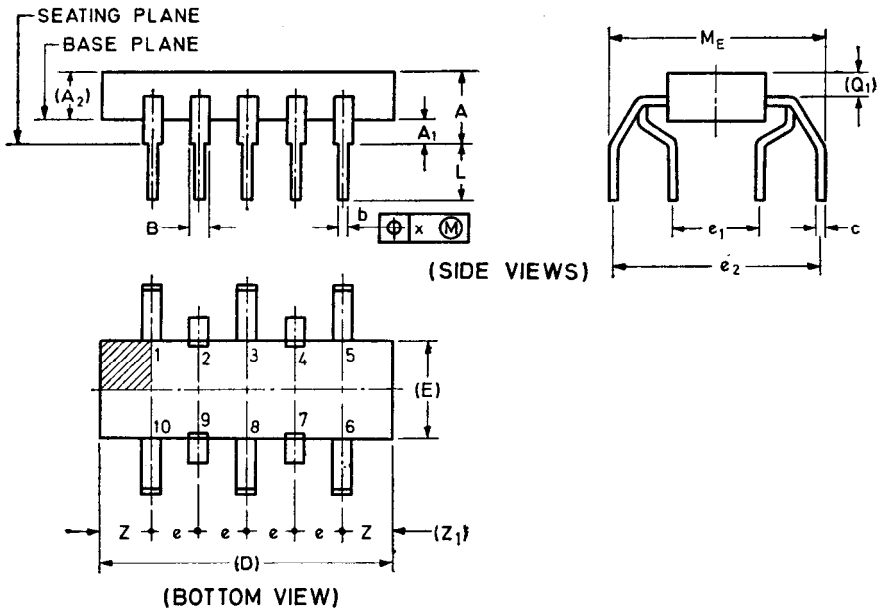


FIG. 8

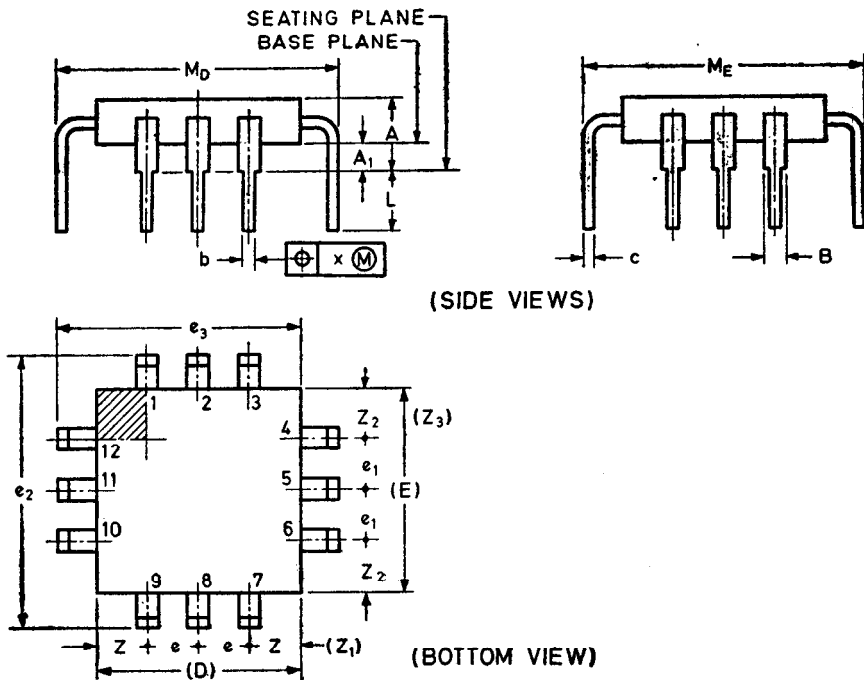


FIG. 9

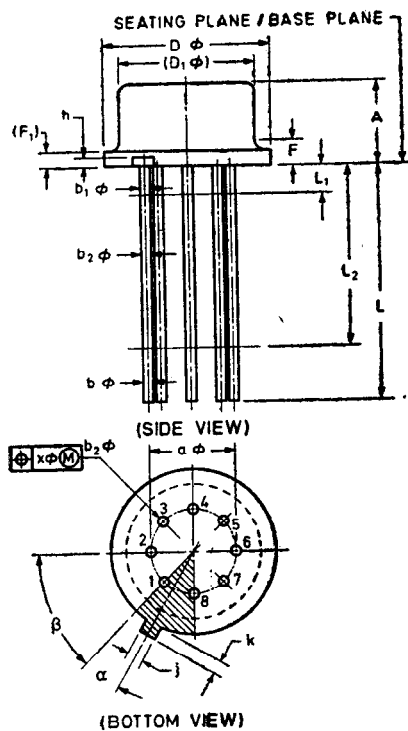


FIG. 10

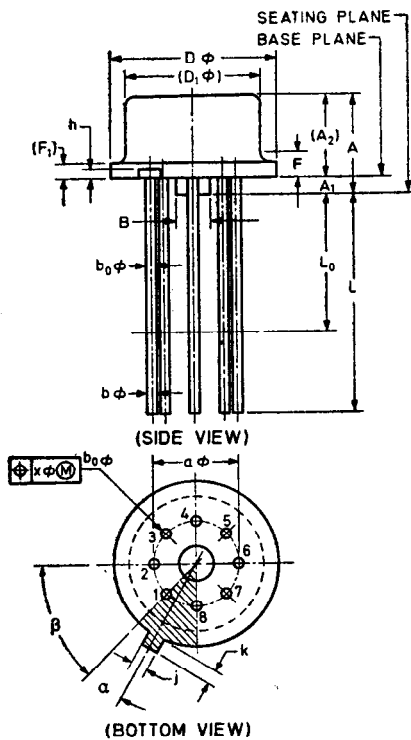


FIG. 11

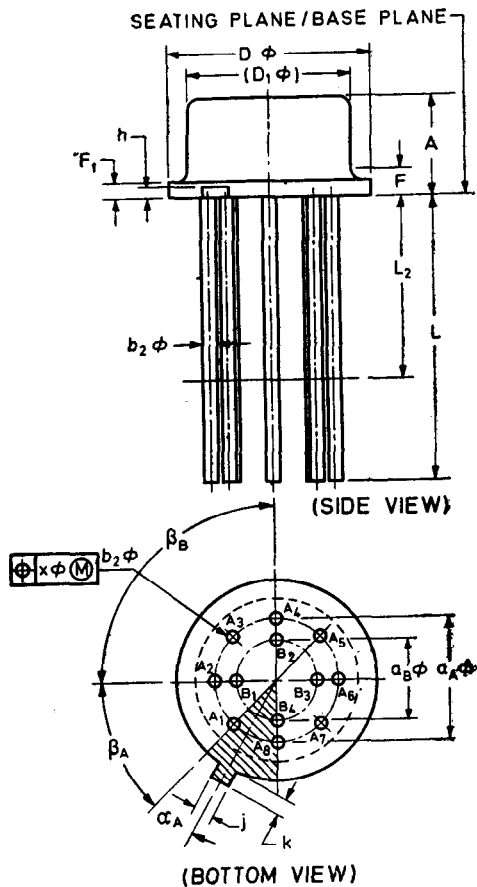
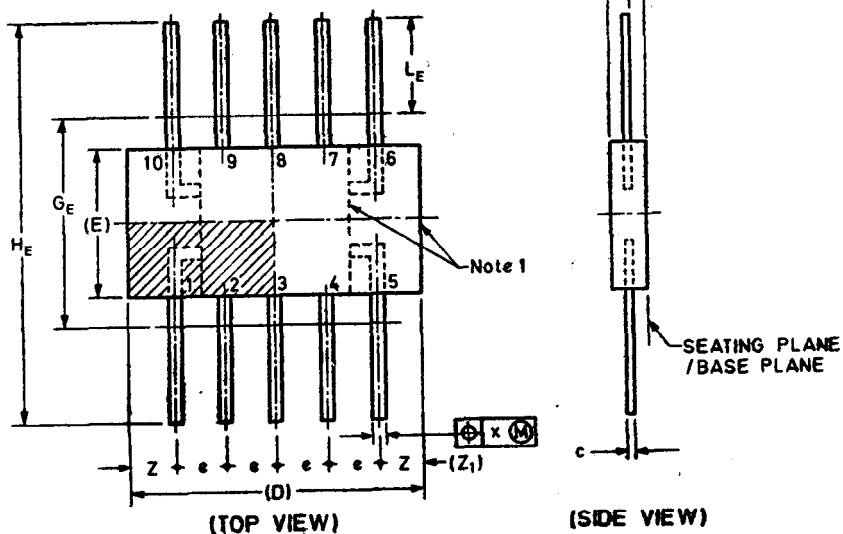


FIG. 12



NOTE 1 Optional end configuration.

FIG. 13

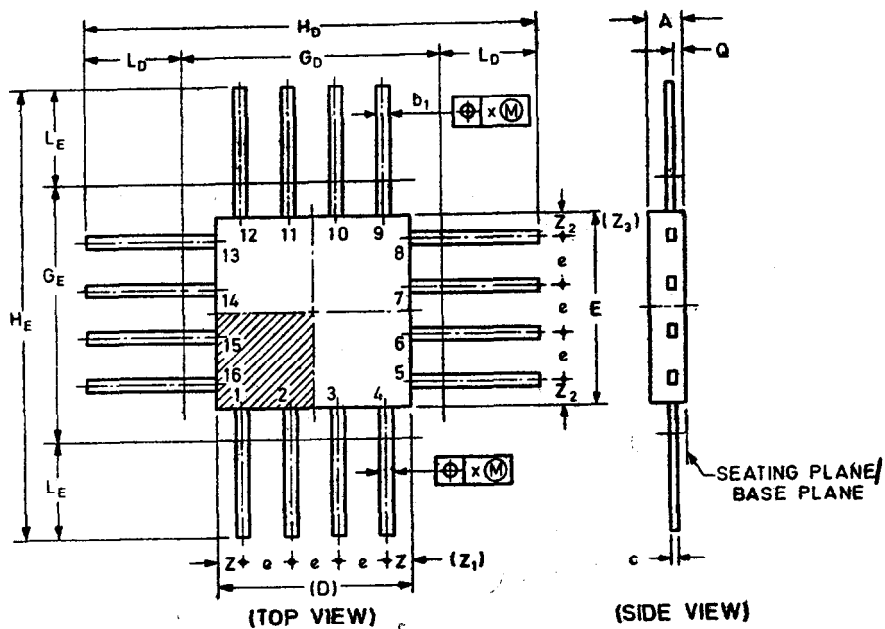


FIG. 14

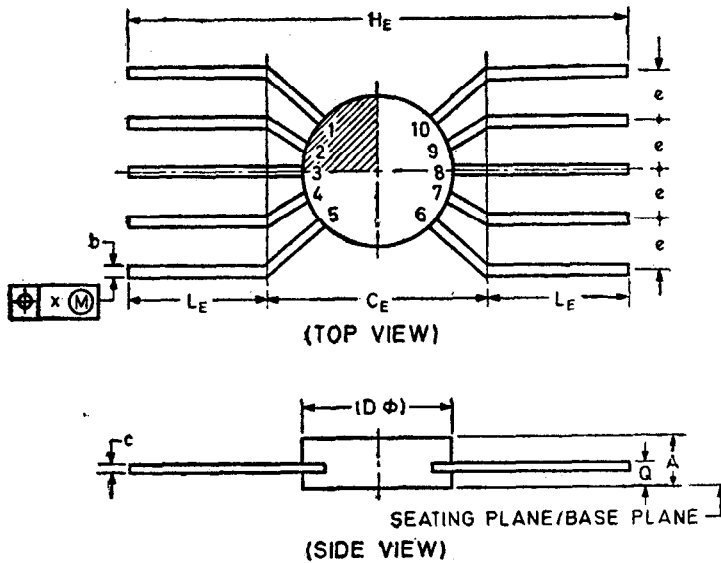


FIG. 15

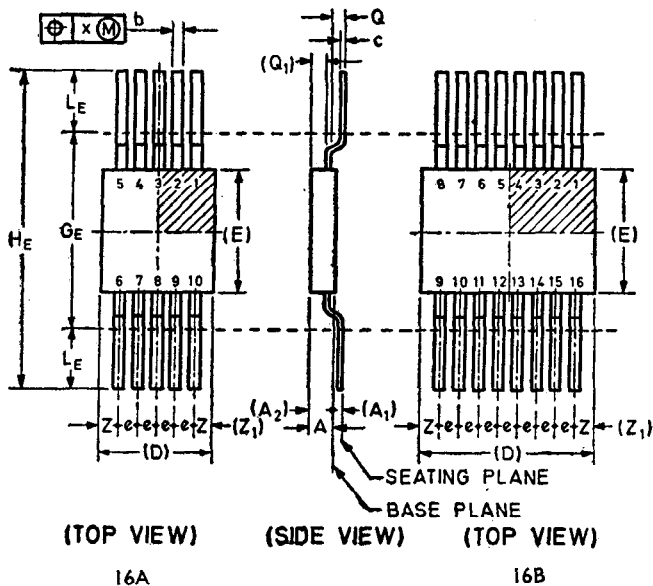


FIG. 16

**APPENDIX B**

( Clause 7.2 )

**LIMITS APPLICABLE FOR THE DIMENSIONS OF INTEGRATED  
CIRCUIT PACKAGE OUTLINES**

**B-1.** Where appropriate to the particular drawing being prepared, the dimension listed in the following table should be given with the associated reference letter symbol.

NOTE — The letter X under 'Form' column means that the considered dimension may be specified on a drawing classified in this Form. The five forms are defined in 3 and Appendix A.

REFERENCE LETTER SYMBOL	DIMENSION	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	LIMITS		
						Min	Nom	Max
<i>A</i>	Seat height	X	X	X	X	—	—	max
<i>A</i> <sub>1</sub>	Stand-off height	X	X	X	X	min	—	—
<i>A</i> <sub>2</sub>	Package height	X	X	X	X	min	—	max
$\phi a, \phi a_A, \phi a_B$	Terminal circle diameter	—	—	X	—	—	nom	—
<i>B</i>	Stand-off major dimension*	X	X	X	X	min	—	max
<i>B</i> <sub>1</sub>	Stand-off minor dimension*	X	X	X	X	min	—	max
$\phi B$	Stand-off diameter*	X	X	X	X	min	—	max
<i>b</i>	Terminal width*	X	X	—	X	min	—	max
<i>b</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>b</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>b</i> <sub>3</sub>	Other terminal width(s)*	X	X	—	X	—	—	max
$\phi b, \phi b_1, \phi b_2$	Terminal diameter(s)*	X	X	X	X	—	—	max
$\phi b_0, \phi b_2$	Terminal diameter(s)*	X	X	X	X	min	—	max
<i>c</i>	Terminal thickness*	X	X	—	X	min	—	max
<i>D</i>	Package length	X	X†	—	X†	—	—	max
<i>D</i> <sub>1</sub> , $\phi D_2$	Other package length(s)	X	X	—	X	min‡	—	max†

( Continued )

**IS : 5001 (Part II) - 1973**

REFERENCE LETTER SYMBOL	DIMENSION	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	LIMITS		
						Min	Nom	Max
$\phi D$	Package diameter	—	—	X	X	—	—	max
$\phi D_1, \phi D_2$	Other package diameter(s)	—	—	X	X	min†	—	max†
$d, d_1, d_2, d_A, d_B$	Stand-off spacing linear	X	X	X	X	—	nom	—
$E$	Package width	X	X†	—	X†	—	—	max
$E_1, E_2$	Other package width(s)	X	X	—	X	min†	—	max†
$e, e_1, e_2, e_A, e_B$	Terminal spacing, linear	X	X	X§	X	—	nom	—
$F$	Flange zone height	X	—	X	—	min	—	max
$F_1$	Flange height	X	—	X	—	min†	—	max†
$G_D$	Package length zone	—	—	—	X	—	—	max
$G_E$	Package width zone	—	—	—	X	—	—	max
$\phi G$	Package diameter zone	—	—	—	X	min	—	max
$H_D$	Overall length	—	—	—	X	min	—	max
$H_E$	Overall width	—	—	—	X	min	—	max
$\phi H$	Overall diameter	—	—	—	X	min	—	max
$h$	Index height or depth	X	X	X	X	min†	—	max†
$j$	Index width	X	X	X	X	min†	—	max†
$k$	Index length	X	X	X	X	min†	—	max†
$L, L_0$	Terminal length(s)	X	X	X	—	min	—	max†
$L_1$	Terminal length	X	X	X	—	—	—	max
$L_2, L_3$	Terminal length(s)	X	X	X	—	min†	—	max†
$L_D, L_E$	Terminal length(s)	—	—	—	X	min	—	—
$M_D$	Mounted length	—	X	—	—	—	—	max
$M_E$	Mounted width	—	X	—	—	—	—	max
$n$	Quantity of terminal positions	X	X	X	X	—	nom	—

*( Continued )*



REFERENCE LETTER SYMBOL	DIMENSION	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	LIMITS		
						Min	Nom	Max
$n_1$	Allowable quantity of missing terminals	X	X	X	X	—	nom	—
$\phi P$	Package mounting hole diameter	X	X	X	<del>X</del>	min¶	nom¶	max¶
$Q$	Terminal emergence height	—	X	—	X	min	—	max
$Q_1$	Terminal emergence dimension	—	X	—	—	min	—	max
$Q_2, Q_3$	Other terminal emergence dimension	—	X	—	X	min‡	—	max†
$Z, Z_1, Z_2$	Package overhang(s)	X	X	—	X	—	—	max**
$a, a_A, a_B$	Index datum angle(s)	—	—	X	—	—	nom (k)	—
$\beta, \beta_A, \beta_B$	Terminal spacing, angular	—	—	X	X	—	nom (k)	—
$\gamma, \gamma_1, \gamma_2$	Angular features associated with the base	—	—	X	X	min‡	—	max†
$\theta$	Terminal spread, angular	—	X	—	—	min	—	max
$\theta_1, \theta_2$	Angular features associated with the package	X	X	X	X	min‡	—	max†

\*To distinguish in the same drawing between major or minor dimensions or diameters of different stand-off, or between widths, thicknesses or diameters of different terminals, the signs (') prime, (") second, etc may be used with reference letter symbols  $B, B_1, \phi B, b, b_1, b_2, b_3, \phi b, \phi b_1, \phi b_2, \phi b_3$  and  $c$ .

†Maximum dimension may be omitted where appropriate.

‡Minimum dimension may be omitted where appropriate.

§For rectilinear terminal positions only.

||For terminals of different lengths, the letter symbols  $L_z, L_y, L_x, L_w$ , etc may be used.

¶For holes with nominal diameters greater than 4 mm the hole shall preferably be dimensioned by reference to a bold size; in addition minimum and maximum dimensions of the hole diameter may be given if desired.

For holes with a nominal diameter equal to or less than 4 mm minimum and maximum dimensions are required.

\*\*Information on  $Z$  as regards  $\frac{e}{2}$  (for example,  $Z \ll \frac{e}{2}, < \frac{e}{2}$  or  $\leq e$ ).

(k) True geometrical position.

# INDIAN STANDARDS

## ON

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  - 3700 (Part II)-1972 Part II Low power signal diodes
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  - 4400 (Part VII)-1971 Reverse blocking triode thyristors
  - 4400 (Part VIII)-1970 Voltage regulator and voltage reference diodes
- 4411-1967 Code of designation of semiconductor devices
- 5000 Dimensions of semiconductor devices
 

NOTE — Standards on dimensions of semiconductor devices are published in loose leaf form (individually priced) and are supplied in an attractive binder (priced separately). So far 26 standards have been published.

  - 5001 (Part I)-1969 Guide for preparation of drawings of semiconductor devices and integrated circuits: Part I Semiconductor devices
  - 5001 (Part II)-1973 Guide for preparation of drawings of semiconductor devices and integrated circuits: Part II Integrated circuits
  - 5469 (Part I)-1969 Code of practice for the use of semiconductor junction devices: Part I Applicable to all devices
  - 5469 (Part II)-1973 Code of practice for the use of semiconductor junction devices: Part II Diodes
  - 5469 (Part III)-1973 Code of practice for the use of semiconductor junction devices: Part III Thyristors
- 6553-1971 Environmental requirements for semiconductor devices and integrated circuits

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